

## HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

## LET WHISTLERS BE WARNED

New York Newspaper Is Emphatic In Its Declaration of Unpromising Hostility.

Reader, have you ever been made frantic and exasperated beyond measure by some man whistling in your neighborhood? Did you ever sit in a train car and hear one of these nuisances blow noises out through puckered lips? If you have, you can well sympathize with the unidentified person who listened to Moses Cohen whistle in a local motion-picture theater and arose and slew him on the spot. We regret the killing; it was unexcusable; it was a crime; it was not to be tolerated. Law sleuths are on the track of the killer, and, of course, as upholders of law, with almost puritanical vehemence we hope he will be caught. And yet . . . persons should not whistle in cinema theaters, or in train cars, or in the streets, or in shops, or in newspaper offices, or any other place on the face of the green earth where they can be heard. We have spoken.—New York Evening Telegraph.

A Lemon. Two couples were strolling slowly around Monument Circle. A boy approached one with a bouquet of roses pleading that the man buy. The woman stopped, looked down at the boy, and said: "You needn't mind, boy. He won't buy. He's my husband." There was no more "sales talk" then.—Indianapolis News.

Deadly. Fond Parent—Did you hear my daughter sing? Returned Soldier—Yes. Fond Parent—What did you think of her range? Returned Soldier—I should say she ought to kill at three miles.—Boston Post.

Any man can work when he feels like it. The successful man works whether he feels like it or not.

Wealth and religion have practically nothing in common.

## KEEP YOURSELF FIT!

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. "Some" occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

An Iowa Case. C. B. Weston, justice of the peace, Tracer, Ia., writes: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for attacks of kidney complaint. When I take cold it settles in my kidneys and brings on the attacks. Mornings I have a lameness in the small of my back and the kidney secretions are unnatural and irregular in passage. I always use Doan's Kidney Pills at these times and receive prompt relief."

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CAR-BO-DEEN removes your carbon while you ride; 50c, pint cans; agents and dealers wanted. Car-Bo-Deen Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

### Farmers Want the Daylight-Saving Law Repealed

WASHINGTON.—"By Mr. Romjue: A bill (H. R. 282) to repeal the daylight saving law; to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. By Mr. Andrews of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 283) to repeal section 3 of an act entitled 'An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States,' approved March 19, 1918; to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce."

These are samples of bills which crowd the Congressional Record these days. There are also memorials from state legislatures asking for the repeal of the daylight-saving law. As for petitions, they are legion.

In general, the agricultural communities want the law repealed, and the urban communities think it is a good thing. "It is merely human nature that those who want it repealed are making the bigger showing. Representative Mann of Chicago says of the general situation:

"The people in Chicago and other cities favor a continuance of the daylight saving law, while those in the country are for its repeal."

The national war garden commission put the case this way: "An idea of what this extra hour of daylight meant to the war gardeners of the country may be gathered from the actual amount of working time it presented as a free gift to the home food producers. This extra hour given each afternoon to the war gardeners meant a total of 182 hours during seven months of 26 working days each. Multiplying this figure by the number of war gardeners in the United States—5,285,000—it gives the stupendous aggregate of 961,570,000 hours of time, or 329,407 years of eight-hour days."

Senator Calder of New York, author of the bill, says in part: "It saved in 1918 in gas and electric lights bills not less than 10 per cent of the money formerly spent. It saved at least 1,000,000 tons of coal."

Of course the farmers and the communities which live by the sun rather than by the clock have arguments on their side. It looks like a warm contest in congress.

### Homeward Bound Exodus of Foreign-Born Americans

NOW that the Sixty-sixth congress is in session and is getting ready to argue the question of suspending immigration for four years, the administration has discovered that emigration of foreign-born citizens and residents of America to their native lands has set in and is about to materialize on a larger scale.

This unexpected development will have an important bearing upon the consideration of the immigration question, if it appears that workmen are leaving the country permanently in large numbers.

The bill barring immigrants for four years in the last congress was advocated by the American Federation of Labor, and also by persons holding that post-bellum exclusion of immigrants would stem the tide of anarchy setting toward America.

Aside from those emigrating because of lack of employment there appears to be two well-defined classes of foreign population about to return to Europe. One class is composed of those who are going back to succor relatives in the war-devastated regions and who intend to return to America, in most instances bringing their kin with them before the threatened passage of an immigration suspension law.

The other class comprises natives of the liberated countries of Europe, such as Czechoslovaks and Jugoslovs, who migrated to America to escape tyranny and now intend to return in the belief that they can live peacefully and happily under the conditions of the new regime.

### Helgoland Island May Be Made a Bird Sanctuary

ONE of the possible frontiers of the great war is the use of Helgoland island as a bird sanctuary. At a recent meeting of the British Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, a resolution to this effect was passed and the proposition has been received with considerable favor in England. Although Helgoland is separated from England by most of the breadth of the North sea it is believed that the establishment of a bird sanctuary on the island will be of benefit to many of the British birds. It will give them a breeding place safe from molestation, and many birds may come to English shores.

A stranger transformation than that proposed for Helgoland could scarcely be imagined. During the war the little island was a bustling fortress. It was the keystone of Germany's naval defense. For years before the war it had been prepared for precisely the role it played. The handful of inhabitants were isolated from the rest of the world and naval works of stupendous magnitude were carried out. Throughout the war Helgoland loomed as a great stronghold of German might. It was a name hated in Great Britain. Its strength forbade any great attack on the German coast and gave the Germans a handy base for their raids against England.

It is a pleasing fancy to think of Helgoland as a paradise of birds. It is agreeable to picture this grim fortress, this iron and concrete embodiment of militant Germanism, as given over to a use so idealistic and so utterly un-German. Helgoland's reincarnation as "Cloud-Cuckoo-Land" would be altogether fitting.

### Birdmen With Cameras Are Mapping the Country

TO GATHER by photography all the materials for a map, including the elevations of hills and mountains, while flying over it in an airplane will be possible within a few years, in the opinion of F. H. Moffit of the geological survey, who, together with Maj. J. W. Bagley of the engineer corps and J. B. Mott, also of the survey, has been at work for many months on the use of cameras and airplanes for map making.

These scientists are developing a method of making accurate maps by aerial photography of all features which show in the horizontal. That is, they can now make a map which will show the streams and lakes, the roads, railroads, forests and cities, but which will not yet show the elevations in any distinctive or reliable way. They have, however, devices with which they are experimenting on the problem of topographic mapping from the air.

The importance of this use of the camera and airplane in mapping can scarcely be exaggerated. The geological survey, the coast and geodetic survey, the national park service and other branches of the government doing field work spend thousands of dollars every year in making maps. Until a few years ago this entailed going into the country and laboriously mapping the topography by the plane-table method—work requiring much time and fine weather.

Now that the plane has become a stable and reliable craft, the inspiring possibility opens up of mapping the wild mountain regions of Alaska, for example, with detail and accuracy while passing over them at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

This will be as far removed from the method of the old-time topographer toiling through the wilderness with his load of instruments as the automobile is from the ox cart.

## PLANT COWPEAS AND SOY BEANS

Time of Sowing Depends Largely on Latitude and Use to Be Made of Crop.

### WAIT UNTIL SOIL IS WARM

Plants Grow Slowly in Cool Weather and Ordinarily There Is No Advantage in Planting Earlier Than the Corn Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although soy beans and cowpeas may be sown during a period from early spring until midsummer, the time of planting depends largely on the latitude and the use to be made of the crop. As a main grain or hay crop the best time for planting is about the same as for corn, or when the ground has become thoroughly warm. The plants will then start quickly and make a rapid growth. The plants grow slowly in cool weather, and ordinarily there is no advantage in planting earlier than corn. Experiments have shown that the soy bean may be able to withstand more cold in



Soy Beans Are Well Adapted to Cultivation in Rows.

the early spring. For pasture, green manure, soiling, or even for a hay crop, both the soy bean and cowpea may be sown as late as August 1 in the South and July 1 in the North.

### Dates of Planting.

The extreme dates of successful planting at the Tennessee experiment station were found to be April 3 and August 6, although June proved to be the most favorable month in which to plant any variety. The yields of forage and seed secured from different dates of planting with the Haberland variety of soy bean and the Groat variety of cowpea at Arlington farm, Virginia, are as follows:

Date of planting.	(TONS TO ACRE.)					
	Haberland soy bean.	Green forage.	Seed.	Groat cowpea.	Green forage.	Seed.
May 1.....	6.5	1.56	21.6	7.4	1.05	15.0
May 15.....	6.3	1.49	18.3	6.3	.88	18.6
June 1.....	7.2	1.69	25.3	8.6	1.22	23.0
June 15.....	6.9	1.21	21.3	9.3	1.32	16.9
July 1.....	4.8	1.15	15.3	9.6	1.28	9.5
July 15.....	4.2	1.02	11.0	6.5	.88	6.5
Aug. 1.....	3.6	.87	(a)	4.4	.41	(a)

(a) Did not mature.

The planting of the same variety at different dates or varieties of different maturity on the same date will furnish an abundance of forage or pasture from middle summer until late fall.

### CO-OPERATION IS GREAT HELP

Faith in Possibilities of Organization Is Essential—Must Be Expressed in Deeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While popular faith among farmers in co-operation as a means of improving marketing methods has been strong in recent years and has brought about the formation of a large number of associations, the term co-operation has been employed in such a way that many people have come to believe that a co-operative organization offers a solution for almost all difficulties encountered in the marketing of farm products. A great deal may be accomplished through organized effort when it is properly applied and correctly employed, but too much emphasis, say marketing specialists of the United States department of agriculture, cannot be placed on the fact that co-operation is not automatic and is not a solution for all marketing ills. Faith in the possibilities of co-operation is essential to its success, but this faith must be expressed in deeds as well as words.

### MUCH DEPENDS ON FERTILITY

Prices of Land Seldom Based on Capacity of Soil to Yield Crops—Improvement Urged.

Few people realize the value of an acre of rich soil. In fact, prices of land seldom are based entirely on fertility or the capacity of the land to yield crops. The value generally is estimated by the roads, distance from market, schools, churches and the character of the people and the roads, schools, churches, etc. It should be the privilege of farmers to improve the soil and conserve its fertility for much depends upon its capacity to yield crops.

## CORN WEEVIL MENACE TO GRAIN SHIPPERS

Can Use Only Precautionary Measures in Elevators.

Aim Should Be to Destroy Insects Before Grain Is Shipped—Estimated Loss of 10 Per Cent in Southern States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The grain shipper in the Southern states has to contend with one problem peculiar to that region which is beyond his control. Yet he can indirectly exert an influence toward its eradication. The problem is weevils in corn. While the matter rests primarily with the farmer, and while he is a heavier loser than the shipper, the business of the latter is handicapped.

Against the increase of live weevils in corn the shipper can use only precautionary measures while the grain is in his elevator or in transit after shipment. The aim should be to destroy them before the grain is shipped. When this is not done the weevils may increase enormously in hot weather, should the cur be delayed in transit or not be unloaded promptly on its arrival at the terminal market.

If the grain, when inspected at the terminal market, is found to be "infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain," it will be graded sample grade under the application of the federal grades. Corn shipped as No. 3, for instance, might easily fall to sample grade because of its being infested with live weevils.

A point that the grain shipper must consider is that the corn may go into storage on its arrival at a terminal market. No terminal elevator company will put corn containing live weevils into its bins unless intending to treat the grain at once in order to kill the weevils.

While the grain dealer can destroy the weevils in his elevator or warehouse, this does not affect the source of supply which is on the farm.

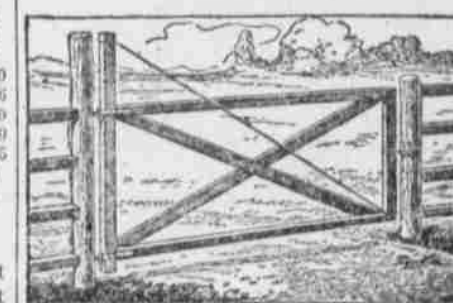
It has been estimated that weevils cause an average annual loss of 10 per cent of the corn crop in the Southern states. This loss can be prevented. The control of weevils, it is said, is simple. It is discussed at length in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1029 of the United States department of agriculture. Every grain dealer should send for a copy.

It is obvious that the grain dealer's interests are identical with the farmer's in the matter of the eradication of the weevil. Therefore, the grain dealer should join the farmer in a fight against the pest.

### PREVENT SAGGING OF GATES

Run Piece of Steel Wire or Cable From Top of Frame Post to Opposite Corner.

A farm gate may readily be prevented from sagging by extending upward the side member to which the



A Farm Gate That Will Not Sag Is Supported by a Diagonal Wire Brace.

hinges are attached, and running a piece of steel wire, or cable, from the top of this member to the opposite lower corner. The wire may, of course, be attached to the upper corner, but the fastening as shown places the least strain on the wire brace.—W. Wallace Snyder, Bedford, N. Y., in Popular Mechanics.

### PLAN TO PREVENT DISEASES

Farmer Should Always Use Every Preventive Measure and See That Precautions Are Taken.

Sometimes we cannot prevent outbreaks of live stock diseases on our farms, but we can and should always use every preventive measure and see that proper precautions are taken when the disease first makes its appearance.

### MAINTAIN WEIGHT OF HORSE

Animals at Hard Work Should Receive Stated Amount of Grain and Hay Each Day.

Farm work horses at hard labor should receive from one and one-fifth to one and one-third pounds of grain, and from one to one and one-fourth pounds of hay, per 100 pounds of live weight per day, in order that their weight may be maintained.

### PALATABILITY OF COW FEED

Of Great Importance in Securing Best Results—Mix Unpalatable Feed With Those Appealing.

Palatability is of great importance in successful feeding. The best results cannot be obtained with any feed which is not well relished by the cow; consequently any unpalatable feed to be used should be mixed with those that are appetizing.

Harvest Hands Wanted for 300,000 acres wheat in Ford County, Kansas. Good wages. Write Commercial Club, Dodge City, Kan.

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